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securities of a foreign insurance company doing business in this State cannot be garnished by a foreign creditor of the company. He holds such bonds or securities first for the people of Virginia designated by law and then for the company. When its liabilities to citizens of this State have been satisfied or terminated, the securities deposited must be delivered to the company. The fact that the company has made an assignment, or that a suit has been brought pursuant to section 1274 of the Code to enforce the rights of creditors, does not in any wise alter the rule. Nor can such garnishment be supported merely by uniting the obligors in the bonds deposited with the treasurer.

HENDERSON V. COMMONWEALTH.—Decided at Richmond, January 25, 1900.—*Harrison, J* :

1. BURGLARY—*Housebreaking—Possession of goods recently stolen—Presumption.* The presumption of burglary or housebreaking does not arise from the mere possession of goods recently theretofore stolen from a house that was broken and entered for that purpose. Such possession, however, is a most material circumstance to be considered in connection with other inculpatory circumstances.

2. HOUSEBREAKING—*Indictment—Ownership of house—Evidence.* Upon an indictment charging the prisoner with breaking and entering the storehouse of A and B, composing the firm of A B, proof of the breaking and entering the storehouse of A B is sufficient to sustain a verdict of guilty, without showing the names of the individuals who composed the firm, or other particulars as to the ownership of the storehouse.

3. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—*Verdict—Certainty.* A verdict in a criminal case is always to be read in connection with the indictment, and if, upon such reading, the meaning of the verdict is certain, that is sufficient.

RIVERSIDE COTTON MILLS V. GREEN.—Decided at Richmond, February 1, 1900.—*Harrison, J* :

1. MASTER AND SERVANT—*Safe appliances—Ordinary care.* It is the duty of the master to use ordinary care—that is, such care as reasonable and prudent men use under like circumstances—in providing reasonably safe and suitable appliances and instrumentalities for the work to be done. He is not bound to use the newest and best appliances, nor is he an insurer of the safety of the servant. He is liable for the consequences, not of danger, but of negligence.

2. MASTER AND SERVANT—*Defective machinery—Obvious defects—Knowledge of servant.* A servant cannot recover of the master damages for an injury resulting from the use of defective machinery and appliances where the defect is open and obvious, well known to the servant, and he, with such knowledge, continues to use such machinery and appliances for a long period of time without notice to the master, or objection of any kind.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO. V. JENNINGS.—Decided at Richmond, February 8, 1900.—*Cardwell, J* :

1. CONTRACT FOR SALE OF JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA CANAL—*Act authorizing same—Subsequent tort by purchaser—Jurisdiction.* Sections 3 and 4 of the Act